THE AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

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SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Nept 15, 1857.

The American State Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Jesse C. Dann, President of the American State Council, in Voorbies Hall. He said: Gentlemen: It is my duty to preside over your deliberations until this body is permanently organized, and in so doing I beg the kind indulgence of the Convention. The Secretary will now proceed to call the list of counties, and delegates will please hand in their names and credentials.

One hundred and sixty-eight Delegates were found to be present.

to be present.

Mr. Hovey of Onendaga moved the nomination of a tee of one from each Judicial District to re-

port permanent officers.

Mr. Murphy of Albany moved to amend by allowing Mr. Hovey objected to any such restrictions upon the Chairman, and stated that such a course was

Mr. Murphy urged his amendment, on the ground that the Delegations knew their own men, and could select them better than the chair.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution adorted.

adopted.

The following Committee was appointed:
List District, George A Barney: Hid District, Edward T.
Wood; Illd District, Samuel Stover; IVth District, Justin A.
Smith; Vth District, A. H Hovey; Vith District, Morgan
Lewis; Vilth District, James Faurrot; VIIIth District, J. W.
Thompson.

Lewis; VIIth District, James Pauriot; VIIIta District, St.
Thompson.
Adjourned till 3 p. m.
Adjourned till 3 p. m.
Apternoon Session.
The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock.
Mr. Hovey, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:
Endet-Henry B. Northrup, of Washington.
Five Presidents—George A. Barney, of New York; E. T.
Wood, of Kings; Charles H. Adams, of Albany; Peter Buoker, of Schenectady, Benjamin S. Gregory, of Owwego; E. F. Gould, of Cortlandt; Wm Sisson, of Wayne; G. A. Serogge, of Eric.
Secretaries—C. D. Brigham, of Albany; C. P. Dewey, of Monroe; E. S. McBride, of Oundaga.
Several delegates have arrived since the morning, and the Convention is now well filled.
Mr. Riker of New-York, and Sanuel W. Johnson of Cattaraugus, were appointed a Committee to conduct the President to the chair.
The President took his seat amid loud applause, and spoke as follows:

The President took his seat amid loud appisuse, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I feel deeply the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me President over this delegated body of the Americans of the State. With you I have been engaged in the great and beneficent cause of Americanism, from the first hour of its inception, and I pledge myself that I will not desert it. I stand here to day in this Convention of American men, proud with you that this evidence is afforded us that the goodly seed of Americanism has fallen upon good soil, where, despite some unfavorable weather, it must germinate and flourish, and finally oversprend the whole land. I stand now, my friends, with you in the position in which the army of the Revolution did year after year, through adversity and dangers, until victory at length lighted upon their banners. Taking for example the noble action of that noble band, let our motto be "Perseverance! Perseverance!" and the hour of victory will surely come.

The Vice-Presidents and Secretaries then took thei places on the platform.

The Rev. Ira D. Smith, Chaplain of the State Coun-

Cil, delivered an appropriate prayer.
On the suggestion of Mr. Boly, of New-York, the roll of the delegates was called.
When the Sixteenth Assembly District of New-York was called Charles L. Frost objected to the names of Rufus D. Care and William T. Jackson being called, as himself and Charles Smithson were the regularly elected delegates. elected delegates.

Erastus Brooks, who was greeted with loud cheers

Erastus Brooks, who was greeted with lond cheers, stated that the difficulty arose out of the organization of the new Assembly Districts in the city. They were all regularly elected, and could not be considered contestants. He moved that the delegates just claiming the seats be admitted as delegates at large.

Mr. Boly objected to this motion. He thought the matter could be left to the New-York Delegation, and moved to amend by referring the question to the New-York Delegates.

Mr. Smithson, from the Sixteenth Ward, objected to go in as a Delegate at large, as he was entitled to a sent as Representative from the Sixteenth Ward.

Mr. Hovey moved an amendment to the amendment, by admitting both sets of Delegates from the Sixteenth Ward.

The Chair decided that the latter motion was not in

The Chair decided that the latter motion was not in

Mr. Boly said he would withdraw the amendment if Mr. Boly said he would withdraw the ameriment in the Delegates last appearing would accept seats as Delegates at large.

Mr. Smithson refused to do so. If the other set of delegates chose to accept seats as delegates at large,

ney might.

The amendment was carriedd' referring matters re-

The amendment was carriedd' referring matters respecting the seats from New-York, who thereupon retired to settle the point.

Mr. Cantine of Ulster moved that any county not
fully represented be permitted to cast the full vote to
which they are entitled by the delegates present.

Mr. Richmond of Genesee, moved as an amendment,
that no vote be cast for any Assembly District, unless
one delegate be present therefrom.

Mr. How of Westchester, objected. Only one district of Westchester County at present, was repre-

Mr. How of Westchester, objected. Only one district of Westchester County at present, was represented, while the county was entitled to three votes. He was opposed to the resolution, because it was undemocratic. He continued to urge, that every county should have a full representative vote on candidates.

Mr. Richmond said the Convention was called by Assembly Districts. If one Assembly District only was represented, it had no right to cast votes for another Assembly District.

Mr. White of Ulster hoped the Convention would adont the resolution, as it came from a county which

adopt the resolution, as it came from a county which had east its vote for Millard Fillmore [[Cheers].

Mr. Norton of Queens said he also came from a re liable county, and he was in favor of the vote being cast for the whole county.

Mr. Howe of Westchester said, if Westchester could not beast casting its vote for the Presidential conditions the head of the conditions and the conditions are considered to be head there were conditionally as the conditions are considered to be head the conditions.

candidate, she had at least sent a true American to the Senate for two years past, and would for two years

After further debate, the resolution was laid on the table, on the motion of Mr. Mann of Oswego.

Mr. Fulmer of New-York reported in favor of admitting Messrs. Frost and Smithson as delegates from the Sixteenth Ward, and that Messrs. Jackson and Case be put in the Fifteenth Ward
The report was adopted.

The report was adopted.

A. J. H. Duganne moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to form a platform and resolutions, and report during the session of the Convention.

Mr. Fulmer of New-York was opposed to making the report of the Convention.

Mr. Fulmer of New-York was opposed to making any more platforms for the American party [Immense cheers]. The party had been platformed and resolutionized until it had been nearly platformed out of existence. The platform already laid down was broad enough for any good American to stand upon, and any person with a "nigger curl" in his hair, if not satisted with it, could get off.

Mr. Boly said the gentleman had taken the wind out of his sails. He had no more to say except to second the remarks of Mr. Fulmer, and to move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. A. J. H. Duganne protested against the discourtesy of laying his motion on the table.

Mr. Boly's resolution was carried.

Mr. Duganne moved for a Committee of two from each Judicial District to report resolutions only.

Mr. Hovey seconded the resolution, and arged the necessity of expressing the sense of the Convention as to acts relating to State policy.

Mr. Russell of Washington moved to amend by restricting the Committee's power to resolutions on State

stricting the Committee's power to resolutions on Stat Mr. Murphy said that the platform upon which Mil lard Filimore was beaten was enough for any American, and they could stand upon that is all nationa

Mr. Giberson of New-York said that the Fillmore platform was no platform at all; it had beaten the Americans before, and no one wanted to stand upon i

Mr. Murphy said that they could stand on the Troy platform then.

Mr. Fisher of Chenango was satisfied with the Tro

resolutions and platform, too. He came from a Re-publican County but desired to say that with a good American ticket and the Troy platform they could car-

ry the State.
Mr. Duganre declared that he was not tinctured by Mr. Duganre declared that he was not tinetured by any "ism" of the day. He was an American and nothing else. He believed that no party could stand like a drum and be beaten at every election, and go out time after time with the American flag raised over them orly to see it trailed in the dust. There were great questions to be met in the State, forced upon us by other parties, and we could no longer say that "Americans shall rule America" and ignore all other issues. He wanted to know if were school-boys, to be satisfied with burkum speeches. He was a politician as well as an American. He desired to know what the States from Maine to Georgia were doing. They were all alive to the interests of their States. Massachusetts was taking vare of her owa doing. They were all alive to the interests of their States. Massachusetts was taking vare of her own State and as well of Americanism. She had taken up other issues, and her citizens were ready to meet them like men. Persons calling themselves National Americans were now supporting Gardner, upon Americanism first and other issues after. It had been said that Americans had "tinkered" their control of the property of the proper party to death with platforms. This might be true; but had they 'tinkered' it right! Had they met the sentiment of the State, the people would have been with them, and they would have triumphed instead of being defeated. He professed his facility, next to his Grd, to American principles, and called upon the party not to choke down the conscientions convictions of those who desired to express their sestiments more all the issues of State police.

and called upon the party solutions of those who desired to express scientions convictions of those who desired to express their sentiments upon all the issues of State policy.

Mr. Richmond of Genesee urged the Convention not to pass over this matter without proper reflection and consideration. He for one was willing to stay

here for any length of time that was necessary to do bere for any length of time that was necessary to do
the busine win a proper manner. He urged the necestity of expt essing by resolution the sentiment of the
convention, upon all matters of State policy. It was
not enough to nominate a good ticket without letting
the people of the State know upon what grounds they
stand in relation to the corrupt legislation of last Winter. They cannot get rid of the question, either, by
voting against the formation of a Committee on Resovoting against the formation of a committee on Resovoting against the formation of a Committee on Resolutions, for any of the members could at any time introduce resolutions at their will, and they certainly

would do so.

Mr. E. T. Wood of Kings seconded the policy of appointing a Committee. He wouched for Brother Duganne's pure Americanism, and said that he had spoken for Kings County as well as for New-York, for he represented the sentiments of the American of Kings. He urged upon the consideration of the Convention the fact that no State Convention ever assembled without adopting resolutions, and argued in favor of distinctly stating the position of the American party on the Slavery question, and on all other issues, in order that their enemies might no longer misrepresent them.

ent them.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Russell of Wash resolutions to matters of State Mr. Murphy moved that the Committee be appointed

by the delegates.

Mr. Hovey moved that the usual custom would not

be departed from.

Mr. Murphy attempted to speak in favor of the amendment in the midst of cries of "Question," "Question," which drowned his voice. He persisted in keeping the floor, and said that he was not going to be choked down, even by the American Convention. The motion in amendment was put and declared

Mr. Murphy called for a count, but only five or six members rose in response, and he withdrew

e amendment to the resolution for the formation of a Committee was then adopted—i.e., to be appointed by the Chair [Applause].

Mr. Gilbert Dean of New-York said—I now move,
Mr. President, that the Convention do proceed to the
nomination of a candidate for Secretary of State.

Carried.
Mr. Jesse C. Dann neminated Mr. J. O. Putnsm af

Eric Connty.
Mr Riker, of New-York, named Samuel J. Wilkin,

of Orange County.
Mr. Van Braemar, of Albany, named Mr. John N Wilder, of Saratoga.
Mr. E. T. Wood named Mr. Joel T. Headly.
The President presented a letter from Mr. Headly

The President presented a letter from Mr. Headly declining a nomination as follows:

"ALBANY, Sept. 14, 1857.

"DEAR SIR: I am frequently spoken to in reference to my being a candidate for renomination at the approaching Convention. Should my name be mentioned, please to state that I respectfully decline to be a candidate. This is wholly from private reasons, and not that my love for the American party and its principles is diminished; nor from a want of confidence in their success. The odium which our enemies fixed upon us as proscriptive and intolerant has passed away, while on them has fallen the accusation of de

moralizing the ballot-box, and degrading the elective franchise and American citizenship, in order to carry out party ends.

It cannot be that the American people will submit to the humiliating assertion that the ignorant and degraded population of Europe is as fit as they to control the destinies of this country at home and represent her abroad. It cannot be that they will long beheld the ballot-box—on the purity of which depends our very existence—reflect, not their will, but the passions and rejudices of those who are unable to read and under

stand the laws under which they live.

"For all practical purposes, the election in some of our cities might as well be held in Ireland as here, and the fact is becoming more and more established every day that the interests of the foreigner, no less than our own, require that those born and reared among our institutions should control the Government, and admininstitutions should control the Government, and admin-iter the laws. The tremendous flow of ignorant for-eigners into oar midst, tests the strength of our social fabric sorely: but when you move that mighty mass steadily on the ballot-box the complete demoralization of the Government becomes certain. They have come to enjoy our laws—not to make them; and the Government whose protection they seek, can and the Government, whose protection they seek, can only be preserved by keeping it in the hand of those born on the soil. I see no grounds for discourage-ment, but, on the contrary, for increased hope. The disasters we have met with were necessary to "win-

disasters we have met with were necessary to "winnew" from us those corrupt politicians who joined for selfish ends and have left us. Trust forever. Let the flag be kept flying, then. It waves over a noble party, and one which, in time, will have the love and aid of the young men of the State.

Semuel J. Wilkins thanked the Convertion for the honor done him, but withdrew his name peremptorily. Ensus Brooks said he trusted, after the withdrawal of the names of Mr. Headley and Mr. Wilkins, that James O. Putnam would be nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State.

or Secretary of State.

This was carried, and Mr. James O. Putnam's unaninous nomination for Secretary of State was greeted

mous nomination for Secretary of State was greeted with loud cheers.

Mr. Edgar of New-York moved the unanimous romination of Col. N. S. Benton as the candidate for Centroller. Carried unanimously.

The firing of cannon at this point announced the nominations to outsiders.

Charles Adams of Albany moved the unanimous nomination of John N. Wilder of Saratoga for State

Treasurer.

Mr. Tarrant of Canandaigua named Stephen B.

Cushing for the office. Lyman Odell of Livingston

was also named.

Mr. Riker moved that the Convention now proceed to vote by ballot. He did not approve this rushing through of nominations. The American party had been betrayed enough by candidates not to vote in this menner. Besides, many of the candidates came instructed to vote for certain candidates, and were unable to do so when nominations were made by ac lamation.
The motion to ballot prevailed. Wm. S Johnson

of Cattaraugus and Morgan S. Lewis of Broome were added to the names of candidates.

Mr. Cantine of Ulster, took the platform while the members were preparing their ballots, and protested against the nomination of Mr. Wilder, amid much confusion and noise. He said that Wilder was a temperance man, and it was dragging that issue into the comparing impaign. Ories of "Order, Order."

Cries of "Order, Order," Mr. Cantine continued his harrangue from the plat-

on N Wilder
yman Odell 42 Blank 1
Ym. Samuel Johnson 34
The second ballot was taken, but before the result

was announced, Charles H. Adams read a telegraphic dispatch from John N. Wilder, absolutely declining the nomination. The result was announced as fol-

Mr. Whiter's name was then waterawa.
The President announced that the Committee had
blaced thereon the name of Erastus Brooks, who
sked to be excused from voting. This the Convention
efused, and Mr. Brooks moved that he be excused.
Before the President put the question, Mr. Brooks

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am compelled, on account of bealth, as well as from other considerations, to asl my health, as well as from other considerations, to ask
the Convention to excuse me from acting on this Conmittee. I suppose the Committee will be occupied
with their duties during the most of the night, and
neither my health, Sir, nor my concurrence with the
gentlemen acting with me on that Committee in views
upon matters of State policy will permit me to consent
to serve upon that Committee.

But I have another reason of weight which would

also deter me from suffering my name to be used. was a member of the Legislature, and should be called upon to pass resolutions touching the laws which came before that body. I must thus give my opinion either condemning many of the votes I gave upon these measures, or approving them. I consider this a valid and sufficient reason why the Convention should adopt and sufficient reason why the Convention and I adopt the resolution to substitute some other name for mine. Any other position the Convention might think proper to assign to me, I should cheerfully accept, but I must beg to decline serving on the Committee on Resolu-

Mr. Brooks was then excused and received three

Mr. Brocks was then excused and received three cheers.

The following is the Committee as finally appointed:
A. J. H. Dugstee and Richard Barmby of New York; E. T.
Wood of Kinger Samuel J. Wilkin of Ornure: H. G. Larsing of Albany; Samuel J. Wilkin of Ornure: H. G. Larsing of Albany; Samuel Stoner of Renselher; Wm. A. Russell of Washington; W. Johnson of Falton; Alfred H. Hovey of Ononders, Levi Beardeley of Ogweg; M. S. Lewis of Broome; E. T. Gould of Courtland; O. Case of Ontario; J. Murray of Someon; G. A. Seroges of Erie; Samuel Richmond of Genessee.

A third ballot was then taken for State Treasurer, and Lyman Odell received 102 out of 150 votes.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Mr. Odell was then declared unanimously nominated.

On motion of D. K. Seaman the Convention here took a recess till 6 p. m.

took a recess till 6 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock.

The President announced the business to be the commation of a candidate for Attorney General. Senator Nichols moved that the vote be taken viva Gilbert Dean hoped such a motion would not pre-

Mr. Britton of Livingston named Stephen B. Cush. ing. [Applause.]
E. R. Jewett of Erie named Henry Ross of Essex

Loud applause.]
Senator Justice A. Smith said, as the name of Judg Sceater Justice A. Smith said, as the name of Judge Ross had been put forward, and by some accident the Essex delegation had not jet reached town, it was proper to state that Northern New York presented the name of one of the ablest lawyers, purest men, and most sterling American in the State of New-York. They asked that he should be put on the ticket, because they knew it would strengthen it, and because they deemed themselves entitled to it. The popularity of Judge Ross, was such that when he ran for ity of Judge Ross was such that, when he ran for County Judge of Essex County, he received every single vote in the county except three, irrespective of

George O. Jones did not expect to be able to make George O. Jones did not expect to be a less to make an impression upon the Convention in supporting his candidate equal to that made by the able and eloquent Senator who had advocated the claims of Judge Ross. A delegate inquired if Mr. Ross was a delegate, and he was answered that Mr. R. was a substitute from

Tompkins County.

Mr. Jones continued. He considered that common Mr. Jones continued. He considered that common gratitude dictated the nomination of Mr. Cushing. He had faithfully served the American party, and was entitled to consideration at their hands. No charge had beer made againft him as a capable public officer. He had been true to the party in the darkest hours, and had stood without flinching by the side of American principles from first to last [Cries of "Give us Ross"]. Mr. Jones continued to advocate the claims of the Atterney-General with warmth and strength, and closed with applause and cries of "Give us Ross!" "Give us Cushing!" A ballot was then taken and resulted as follows:

A ballot was then taken and resulted as follows:

The Convention they proceeded to the nomination of

a candidate for State Lugineer and Surveyor.

D. C. Mann, of Oswego, named Charles B. Stuart, of Ontario, and urged his claims to the office with

great earnestness.

Mr. Morton, of Queens, named Roswell Graves, of Kirgs, whose claims were urged by Messrs. Morton, E. T. Wood and Lopp.

On the first ballot Mr. Graves received 99 votes out

of 145. Mr. C. B. Stuart moved that the nomination be unanimous, which was done, amid loud ap-The Convention then, in some confusion, proceeded

The Convention then, in some confusion, proceeded to the nomination of a Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Gregory of Onondaga named Richard F. Stevens, and nrged his claims on account of his position as well as competency. The Commissioner, he said, should be located at this point, in order to unite the rival interests of Buffalo and Oswego. Syracuse dained this office as here by right. simed this office as her's by right.

claimed this office as her's by right.

Wm. L. Palmer of Onondaga was also named.
Levi Beardeley, of Oswego, named Wm. A. Leelie,
known as "Old Oswego."

Mr. Ackley, of Schuyler, named Judge Denniston,
of Steuben. He declared that nothing more than this
was wanted to knock the Republicans into nothingwas wanted to have the meet and political oblivion, with the following epitaph on their tombstone:

the following epitaph on their tombstone:

Beneath this sketch,
The Black Republican party most bad;
And when it died,
Tax payer cried,
We're glad! we're glad!!

It filled the earth
With its foult breath—
With siander, lies, bad gin and rum—
And when it died,
The Devil cried,
Come, friends, come! [Loud laughter].

Mr. Leslie withdrew his name. He was much obliged for the honor intended him, but though he loved honor, he loved union, harmony and the American party more. The disputes which arose last Winter betwen Oswego and Buffalo, rendered it impolitic can party more. The disputes which arose less vine ter betwen Oswego and Buffalo, rendered it impolitic for any person strongly identified with either place to run. Let all be done to unite Americans in all sections, and then "Daniel would come to judgment." The Republicans had set upon themselves the mark of Cain, and the people were too ready to drive them forth. [Laughter and cries of "Bravo, Old Oswego."]

The direct ballet resulted as follows:

On a motion Judge Denniston was declared unani

on a motion studge Definition was declared disaminusly nominated.

A warm stringgle occurred, as usual, on the nomination for State Prison Inspector—the centest being between the City and the State.

Mr. Riker of New-York nominated Mr. George W. Warner, and claimed that New-York was entitled to the Inspector, "because she filled the prisons."

A country delegate said that the country fed the

A country convicts.

After a long discussion, during which the claims of the candidates were earnestly urged by their respective supporters, amidst some confusion, the first ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

himself in favor of George W. Warner.
On the second ballot Mr. Stevens was nominated, and the nomination, on motion of Geo. W. Warner,

was made unanimous.
At this point a band of music, playing "Yankee Decele," marched into the hall, headed by Col. Wakefield and M. S. Lewis, and took a position in front of the platform.

front of the platform.

When order was restored, G. A. Scroggs, of Buffalo, rose and moved that the order of balloting be now surpended, and that Hiram Ketcham, of New-York, be unanimously nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals [Immense applause].
Mr. Boly of New-York, said, "All that New-York

could say, was that she wanted Ketcham for a local office on the bench, if the State could spare him." Cries of "We cannot," "We cannot."
Mr. Boly—"Then Few York has no more to say.
A Voice—"Now take your bread and butter, b

by, and sit down."

The nomination of Mr. Ketcham was then made by acclamation, the band striking up "Hail Columbia."

The firing of the cannon then announced the completion of the ticket.

pletion of the ticket.

C. C. Egan of Kings, with able remarks in favor of the nomination just made, presented the following

resolution:

Resolved, That in Hiram Ketcham, esq., our candidate for Resolved, That in Hiram Ketcham, esq., our candidate for Resolved, Appeals, we recognize a mar Resolved. That in Hiram Ketcham, esq., our candidate for the office of Judge of the Gourt of Appeals, we recognize a man distinguished for great ability, eminent legal learning and high moral worth; and while we deprecate the necessity of partiam judicial rominations and elections as generally subversive of that independence without which justice cannot properly be administered, yet we believe our candidate will prove as exception, and be found, if elected, to rise above party considerations in his judicial decisions, and reflect henor upon the bench, and the State which elected him.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Storer of Rensselner moved the appointment of a State Committee of one from each Judicial District for the approaching election, except in the III d Dis-

a State Committee of one from each Judicial District for the approaching election, except in the IIId District, and there three from Albany.

Mr. Boly objected to the resolution.

George O. Jones was apposed to the centralization of power at Albany, and moved to amend by appointing through Senatorial delegations; one delegate from each Senatorial District, to act as a State Committee.

[The balance of this dispatch was not received in season for our first edition.]

MARINE DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

The steamer William Jenkins, from Boston, arrived here to night, and reports a heavy gale in the bay on Sunday, Monday and last night. She passed at anchor the steamer Caledonia, from Charleston, having been the steamer Caledonia, from Charleston, having been run into the previous night. She had got her propel-ler foul with her hawser and would proceed as soon as clear. She reported having on board the engineer and fireman of the steamer Norfolk, sunk in a gale, and that the remainder of the officers and crew of the N. were on board the steamer Joseph Whitney, hence for Boston on Saturday. The Norfolk is supposed to belong to New-York (may be the City of Norfolk)

ACCIDENT TO AN AERONAUT.

HAZLETON, Pa., Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.

Mr. Charles Wise made an accession in the balloon

"Old America," from Tamaqua, on Saturday, taking
the place of his father, the well-known aeronaut, Mr.

John Wise, the latter declining to make the ascent
himself on account of the inefficiency of gas supplied
supplied by the works of that town. The balloon
came down in the pines of Luzerne County, and landed in a tree a total wreck. The aeronaut was uninjured, and arrived here afoot this evening.

SUICIDE AND EXTRAORDINARY DEATH. Canton, Bradford Co., Pa., Sept. 14, 1857. W. H. Greenman, esq., a lawyer of this place, com mitted suicide on Saturaay by cutting his throat, while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens. Mr. Spaul-ting the proprietor of the Canton Hotel, fell in a fit on seeing Mr. Greenman's corpse, and died immediately. There is the greatest excitement prevailing here, as the parties were widely known and respected.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

The following are the footings of our Bank State A PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT BRO-

SEIZURE OF IMPROPER BOOKS. A few weeks since, the respectable portion of our population were startled by the announcement that a werkly paper of the most obscene character had been published for months in this city, and had been surreptitionaly on culated through the mail to subscribers in other towns, and distributed extensively among the residents and soft urners in this city. The arrest of the proprietor of the establishment-a man named George Akarman was announced simultaneously with the fact of the existence of the paper. The farcical denonement of the criminal proceedings was reported THE TRIBUNE of Monda, -it being the imposition of a fine against Akarman of \$50, by Mr. Police Justice Osborn, the senior Justice of the Court of Special Sessions.

The facts connected with Akarmon's career are briefly these: Over nine months since the publication of the sheet in question was commenced under the name of "James Ramerio." The sheet was not publicly sold, and was only to be obtained by addressing a letter, with the money, to the above name, Box No. 4,646, General Post-Office. The difficulty of obtaining the paper increased the demand for it; and, though its circulation was limited, it yet sold readily through the newsboys for large prices.

Two or three months since, the existence of the theet became first known to the District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, esq , and he took steps at once to dis cover the place whence it emanated and the proprie-ter. He deputed Officer Walsh of the Metropolitan Police, who is detailed at the Court of Sessions, to execute this detective duty.

Mr. Walsh took a position near the Post-Office from day to day, and though he discovered the fact that from a hundred to two hundred letters each day were taken from box No. 4,046, yet they were always taken when he was absent. This continuing for some weeks, he became satisfied that the party engaged in this contraband trade had suborned some of the Post-Office Clerks, and that they gave information to the offender whenever any person was apparently on the alert. Having arrived at this conclusion, Mr. Walsh speke to Postmaster Fowler in relation to the subject. Mr. Fowler expressed his readiness to do any thing he could to aid in the detection of the offending party, and he at once placed other clerks at the delivery where the person was accustomed to call for his letters. Mr. Welsh, thinking he had become known, decided to put Officer Davis of the Court of Sessions on the alert. The plan succeeded, and George Akarman was arrested and conveyed before Justice Welsh. Thirty-two letters were found on his person, the burden of the day's correspondence having been received in the early part of the day, before Mr. Davis arrived at the Post-Office. Against Akarman's indignant protest the letters were opened. They contained money, postage stamps, orders for The Venus Miscellany, contributions to its columns, and orders for obscene books. Justice Welsh at once committed Akarman to the Tombs.

But it seems that he was not without friends. Mr. Ross, of the firm of Ross & Tousey, news agents, became Akarman's bail in the sum of \$1,000, and he was

eleased from custody.

On Saturday, Akarman appeared before Justice Osborn, sitting in special session. He pleaded guilty. and as the penalty of his offense, was fined \$50 only But Mr. Walsh and Mr. Davis were not satisfied with this lenient treatment of a man whom they were fully persuaded was deeper in infamy than had even been proven, and they continued their efforts to find Akarman's place of business. The fact that his paper continued to be regularly issued, notwithstanding the arrests, only confirmed them in their conclusion that he intended to continue its publication, unless stopped

by summary proceedings.

It was not, however, until Saturday, that they discovered whence the paper was issued, and the person who did the composition and press work. Learning that the 41st number was to be printed yesterday morning, Mr. Walsh procured a search warrant from Judge Russell, and proceeded to the printing establishment of John G. Wells, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort street, taking with him Officers Birdsall, Davis, Willete, Riley and Houston, and without any ceremony entered the press-room. They found the pressman and two feeder-boys engaged in striking off the regular edition, about 3 500 copies being already printed. The pressman and the two boys, James W. Sherlow and lames Wright, were taken into custody and conveyed before Judge Russell. They there stated that they were employed in Wella's establishment, and had no interest whatever in the publication. Their affidavits were taken, after which they were discharged on their own recognizances to appear as witnesses. Others of the officers seized the form of the paper and the edi tion printed and brought them to the District-Attor-Office, where they were deposited, to be used

s evidence when necessary. While the proceedings were going on before Judge Russel, some of the officers proceeded to the building No. 14 Frankfort street, and, ascending to the fifth floor, sought admittance at the door. The door was closed and on it was a placard bearing the announcement, Gone to the Country; will be back on Saturday, 19th " The door was at once forced, and within a good-sized apartment were found several thousand specimens of vellow-covered literature. A second and larger room was forced, and here was found more of the same kind of literature, some of which was bound and the rest folded and ready for the binder. A more strict search was instituted, and it resulted in the discovery of several dozens of volumes of the most obscene and filthy stuff that ever disgraced language, with illustrations to match. A large copper-plate of the same description, which had evidently been but recently completed, was also found. By announcements made in the columns of the paper it appears that a copy of the engraving struck from this plate was to be given to each Subscriber to the paper. A large quantity of stereotype plates were

From the fact that the morning papers were in one of the rooms it is believed that Akarman discovered that proceedings were about to be taken in the matter, and at once decamped. Articles of female head-dress were found on one of the tables, belonging to women who were employed in coloring the engravings.

The editorial table presented some correspondence unusual in the profession. Most of the letters were as indecent as possible, and several were from girls, as was evident from the style and chirography. Most o

them, however, were business letters.
F. H. Batcher, Williamsport, Lycoming County,
Pa., complains that the two last numbers of his paper did not come; thinks there must be some mistake, and says " there is some young men here in want of some ' your most popular books."

R. S. Parker of Bergen, Genesco County, N. Y. complains that he has not got his Venus regularly.

John W. Lewis of Kensington, Ct., complains that his communication was not printed.

Henry H. Thompson, Lane Station, Ogle County, Ill., wishes the Venus changed to that place. Thomas Quirk, Lexington, Ky., complains that his

paper does not come. W. T. Smith, Wilmington, Del., wants his paper changed to that place.

Henry D. Adams of Philadelphia sends a commu-

Here is a letter from a Postmaster:

"Napoleon, Jeckson Co., Mich. Sept 2, 1857,

"James Ramilto, eaq — Dear Sir: On the 27th August 1
mailed to your address (Box No 4,046), New York, \$3 for The
Fenus Miscellany, to be directed to "Jim Bruff, Napoleon,
Jackson Co., Mich. since which time I have received no paper;
lackson Co., Mich. since which time I have received no paper;
lackson Co., Mich. since which time I have received no paper;
lack but to inquire. I hape that it is all right.

"Yours truly.

"Will your please inform me by return mail? I did not regiter the latter, as I think it had policy."

D. S. Preston writes for a specimen copy of The
Lenys Michael and ha sept to the "Cate of John Here is a letter from a Postmaster:

Venus Miscellany, to be sent to the " care of John Clark, esq., President Equitable S. Ins. Office, Bos "W. E. Brown, Deputy U. S. Clerk," sends \$2 for the paper a year, to be ent, closely sealed, to Utics, Bex 42." He dates from "United States Clork" "Office, City Hall."

An examination of the books direlesed a large baness. The receipt book shows that since June 27 Akaman has peid out over \$1,660. His business with Amos Head of Boston has been \$800 in five menths. He bought \$2 500 worth of stereotype plates of this Head some time ago. He has 11.100 to Wesley & Ferguson of New Orleans within a year, and paid S. N. Risley \$1,600 for paper during that period. He now owes Mr. Risley three notes, amounting to over \$600 for paper. The books sent by mail since June 1 amount to \$1,400.

The receipt book commences toward the close of 855. Akarman then rented a store in No. 167 Wiliam street. There are several receipts seen afte from The National Police Gazette for advertising.

Mr. Avery, the gentleman who selected the comi-calities which were lately published under the title of Punch's Pocketbook of Fun, did some work for him "Received from Mr. G. Akarman. Twenty three Dollars in the drawing and engraving two wood-cuts." \$25.10" "SAMPL P. AVERY."

Feb. 13, 1856, for "designing and engraving." The following receipt will explain itself:

"Received, Aug. 19, 1856, from George Akarman, four drafts on Amos Head, Boston, Mass., of \$100 each, dated Aug. 37, at 39 days, 60 days, 3 months and 4 months, being on account of mortgage of \$200 on 4 acres of land situated on Long Island, belonging to Annoris Akarmana. SAMUEL PRENCH."

Toward the close of 1856 the wood-cuts were fur-

His signature is appended to another receipt for \$36

nished by Edwin Bellman, and the paper was furnished by S. N. Rizley. Hanna & Beebe had furnished it

Mr. Jason C. Swayze is, according to the books, partner in The Venus Miscellany, and his share of the profits has averaged \$50 or more per week during the Summer. The first receipt of the partner for profits is es follows:

as follows:

"Rec'd, New-York, March 16, 1257, from George Akarman, \$8.75 in full for my share of profits on Miscellany to No. 14 inclusive.

Mr. Swayze received for Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22, \$15 08; for Nos. 23 to 26, \$296 76; for Nos. 27 to 30, \$122; and for Nos. 31 to 34, \$200. This last is dated

Besides his publishing business, which was carried or under the name of James Ramerio, Akarman did an abortion business under the name of Dr. Ashwell. Several letters of this kind were in the "Doctor's" desk. Amerg them was one from F. B. Conant, dated Skowhegan, August 10, who wants the Doctor's assistance, Mr. Wm. H. Holman of Chester Springs, Pa , complains that the Doctor's pills are not effective. Charles Leslie of Oxford County, Miss., inquires into the virtues of the pills.

His third business was carried on through the Post-Office under the name of "Jean Rosseau, New-York City." Jean Rosseau advertised on the paper a more cestly set of books, embellished with colored copper plate engravings. He also advertised transparen cards and advantage cards for gambling.

His fourth business was the manufacture of Akar man's Self-applying French Hair Dye. This was evidently a sort of cover for the others.

The ledger showed extensive business connections throughout the country with booksellers and others. Accounts were opened ranging from \$1 to \$1,300 for five months.

The following are the names of the parties to whom sales were made, as appears by the ledger:

John E. Peterman, corner Third and Dock streets, Phila

pen a Hendrickson, Albany.
F. A. Drovie, No. 47 Scuth Third street, Philadelphi, J. Stratuna, San Francisco, W. H. Ott. No. 59 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Robert Pinkerton, No. 72 Dearborn street, Chicago, Morrow & Wagner, No. 190 Pratt street, Baltimore, W. O. Irish, New London, Conc. his. ell & Hendrickson, Albany. A Drovin, No. 47 South Third street, Philadelphis.

Robert Pinkerton, No. 72 Dearborn street, Chicago, Merrow & Wasner, No. 190 Prait street, Baltimore. W O Irish, New London, Cona.
J P Ferre, Weatfield, Mass.
H C Clark Keckuk Is.
Thos. Heastings, Albany.
E. Glase, Easton, Pa.
T J Hagendefelt, San Francisco.
Charles T Small, Boston.
Wm. P. Lane, Roston.
James Gallagher, No. 70 Wifth street, Pintsburgh.
A B Kashow, Jersey City.
W Clark, Pittburgh.
C W White Portsmouth, Ohio.
W D. Jack, Hirtiburgh. Pa.
J W Brently, Trenton N. J.
C M. Richards, Pittston, Pa.
J W Brently, Trenton N. J.
C M. Richards, Pittston, Pa.
J A. Gentry, Richmond, Va.
J A. Burke, No. 63 Clark street, Chicago.
C Chaze, Waterbury, Conn.
E. A. Holcon b. Troy, N. Y.
A E. R. Kadall, Keesewille, N. T.
Nathan Morrill, Waterbury, Conn.
E. A. Holcon b. Troy, N. Y.
A E. R. Kudall, Keesewille, N. T.
Nathan Morrill, Waterbury, Conn.
I. P Kyee, Whiteball,
Dan. Haines, No. 6 Exchange Place, Philadelphia.
McSorley, Seguine & Co., Milwankee, Wis.
A J Gibson, Kalamazoo, Mich.
J. W. H. Evans, Richmond, Va.
S. A. Roberts, No. 40 Arcade, Philadelphia.
Charles W. Eradley, New Haven, Conn.
J. Dolphin, No. 552 West Baltimore street, Baltimore,
David Waters, No. 93 Exchange Place, New Orleans.
Hopper & Hoyt, Springfield, Ill.
Henry A. Augustin, Rome, N. Y.
Themas Baylis, Box No. 432, Richmond, Ind.
Samuel Elder, Bookatore, Richmond, Ind.
Samuel Elder, Bookatore, Richmond, Ind.
Samuel Elder, Bookatore, Richmond, Ind.
Samuel Elder, Rowatore, Richmond, Ind.
Janes Hirst, No. 3 Crown street, Philadelphia.
Benjamin Scribner, Worcester, Mass.
Bentler, Bookseller, Franklin House, Philadelphia.
Dense Hott, Randolph Arteet, Chicago, Ill.
H. Y. Frilling, Sonbury, Pa.

I. M. Elliet, Richmond, Ind.
John Weston, Syracuse.
James Mouk, Chicago, Ill.
H. Y. Frilling, Sunbury, Pa.
O. B. Smith, No. 4 St. Clair street, Pittaburgh, Pa.
John Scott, Schaghticoke, N. Y.
J. W. Raper, Rechester, N. Y.
Wadsworth House, News Depot, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wm. De Low, Chicago, Ill.
J. M. Bradley, Bellvue, Iowa.
Qeorge W. Esser, Manch Chunk, Pa.
A. Husson, Louisville.
John Morris, No. 163 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. Buckwalter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thos. Sweens, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. J. Simonds, New Haven, Conn.
E. Glendenning, Steubenville, Ohio.
George B. Pettitt, Syracuse.
Thos. Shay, Buffalo, N. Y.
Beside the names mentioned as having been largely penefited by Akarman's caution, his receipt-book

penefited by Akarman's caution, his receipt-book brings to light the names of others who were indebted to him for a valuable patronage. Among them were: F. J. Austin, who received a note for printing done. The name of John McNicol occurs frequently as receiving notes or money for stereotyping.

W. Haines supplied paper. John G. Wells did an extensive business in the way f printing for the concern. L. H. Leitz, an engraver, acknowledges the receipt

f money on divers occasions for wood-cuts furnished. Pasted on one of the walls was a bill, of which the following is a copy: " Mr. G. Abarmen,

"Mr. G. Abermen, "To James A. Flack, Dr.
"To binding 700 Wedding Night, \$6 09,
"Received paym't. "James A. Flack." A quantity of books, pamphlets, &c., inclosed in wrappers with postage stamps on, were found on one of the tables, superscribed as follows:

wrappers with postage stamps on, were found of one of the tables, superscribed as follows:

Box No 5684 Chicago, Ill.

Box No 5 Washington Mills, Oneida Co. N. Y.

A. M. H. King Bradford Lowa.

George Lewis, Box No. 21 Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frederick J. Deane. Springfield, Ills.

Charles W. Ladd. Rockville, Conn.

Box No 249 Northampton, Mass.

John S. Stinell, Martinaville, Lancaster County, Ps.

A. B. Harmon, Rose Valley, Wayne Co., N. Y.

Jemes H. George, Little Creek, Del.

Mr. H. Haskell, Conneatville, Pa.

Edwin A. Smith, Florenceville, Mass.

C. J. Beam, New Parls, Peble County, Ohio.

Joseph H. Stewart, Franklin College, Athens Co., Georgia.

B. F. M., Box No. 555, Princeton, N. J.

R. E. McCres, Indiana, Pa.

Newton Witted, box No. 460, Joliet, Illinois,

W. W. Wellington, Brockport, N. Y.

O. C. Hutchins, Deerfield, Mass.

Charles M. Spooner, New-Bedford, Mass.

John Simpson, Havre de Grace, Md.

C. C. Barrow, Willamantic, Conn.

Box No. 1029, Detroit, Michigan,

J. N. Ladd, Laconia, N. H.

Box, No. 75, Briston, Bucks Co., Pa.

Robt W. Davis, Hillsbore, Illinois.

B. Payne, Peterburgh, Va.

J. W. Richset, Carbondale, Illinois.

B. Payne, Peterburgh, Va.

J. W. Richset, Carbondale, Illinois.

E. C. L'Erpitt, Lexington, Ky.

J. W. Richset, Carbondale, Illinois.

B. C. C. Parpitt, Lexington, N. H.

Orland Cermer, Belvidere, N. Y.

A. Howard, Anderson, Madison County, Ind.

R. Savery, Scheck Falls, N. Y.

Joshus Johns, Pine Grove, Conn.

Arche Ance, Frederick City, Ind.

City Cley, Hamilton, Ohio.

M. V. Hoffer, Reading, Pa.

Frederick J. Dean. Springfield, Ill.

The non-receipt by the above-ramed persons of the

perusal of the foregoing proceedings on the part of the Akarman had not been arrested up to last evening

books ordered will be satisfactorily explained by a

The Fair of the American Institute was opened to the public yesterday, but confusion is to a certain exten. Jet one of its features. Workmen are still busy putwing up machinery, while the milfiners of Division street, the hair dressers, the dealers in cardy, in Yankee notions and gew gaws, have not yet made their appearance. The directors have wisely resolved to make the Fair of 1857 a more serious matter than its recent predecessors, and have gone to work upon the right principle, of saying little and doing much. Great manufacturers, such as Mesers. R. Hoe & Co., have been indirect to exhibit their products, which they never clid before, even at the World's Fair of 1854. The show of

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Three boilers, of about three feet in dismeter and thirty feet in length, are to farnish the steam used in the palace. On these boilers there are already in the palace. On these boilers there are already on exhibition a number of steom-gauges of various makers. Three steam-engines with horizontal cylinders are to transform steam into power. One of them, which is not yet put up, is from Mesors. Corliss & Co.: another, which will be ready to-day, is constructed on the plan of Mr. G. H. Reynells of Massachusetts, by Messrs. Hinckley & Gery of Banger. The cylinder is twelve inches diameter and three feet stroke. The third, which has been working the main shaft of the machine room for two days, was made by Messrs. J. S. Buncs of this city. It is fifteen inches diameter and four feet this city. It is fifteen inches diameter and four feet stroke. From each one of these engines the motion is transmitted to the shafting by the purely Ameri

machinery is simost already complete, and this is the best time for those who wish to study that de-parlment to visit the Crystal Palace. In a few days the crowd of idle visitors, and the bustle of working

stroke. From each one of these engines the motion is transmitted to the shafting by the purely American method of large belts.

In the center of the east nave, just behind a bronze defamation of Washington, stands a six-cylinder rotary press of Cel. R. Hoe, built for a German paper of this city, The Staats Zeitung. Not far from this huge machine is a new hand-press, patented by Lowe. It is a new thing, capable of doing as much work as an ordinary hand-press worth a hundred dollar, and costing from five to fifteen, according to size. The electro-machine of Mr. Vergres is yet standing near by, where it was three years ago; and it is a pity that the inventor is not yet ready to move by electric power the Hoe press which stands before it.

Turning toward the north, and going around the Palace, we find two rope machines. The one of Mr. W. R. Dutcher is very simple and very well built; the other is by Mr. Woodworth, is much more complex than the first, but it takes the hempor cotten in a less advanced state of preparation, and may thus prove in the end the simplest of the two. There are knitting machines by Measrs.

and may thus prove in the end the simpl There are knitting machines by Measrs. Frederick Schott, B. Wesver and Borne, all on different principles, and of different build. One of them is for steekings, the others for drawers or

I The most important machine after the Hoe press is Mr. G. Henry's improvement in the manufacture of yarn. It consists of a cotton-gin, to which is attached a machine that twists the cotton into oneinch rolls ready for the cards. Usually the cotton taken from the cotton-gin is pressed in bales and sent to the North, where the operation described is perfermed in cotton factories. The object of Mr. Henry's invention is to have the operation perfermed at the same time with the ginning, thus saving laber: but, above all, it is to have the cotton in a form under which it is much less injured by dirt and other causes in transportation. This invention attracts a great deal of attention. It must either produce no result at all or a very important one, as it may transfer to the South a labor that oc-cupies thousands of hands in the North.

On the left of the main entrance of the building

is Messrs. Lawrence & Keep's hand-car for th is Messrs. Lawrence & Keep's hand-ear for the transportation of workmen on railroads. A rail track fifty feet in length is built, and ladies may have a ride to and fro, without causing extra labor to the gentlemen, so easily does the car run. Behind the circular rooms, in which Thorwaldsen's Apostles are placed, is a large show of saws of all kinds, trowels, hand-press, and other things of Messrs. Hoe & Co.'s manufacture, very tastefully arranged for effect. There is also a self-regulating wind-mill, and a self-weighing car for coal. These wind-mill, and a self-weighing car for coal. These

two inventions, under an unpretending appearance, contain much that is valuable.

Mr. Reeve's clock and fog-bell, and another clock made at Sag Harbor, occupy the western nave. On the right of the main entrance are a large number of agricultural implements, such as plows, resping machines, &c., and their number will be yet increased. Moving onward, we find a machine for kneading bread; it is simple and strongly built of iron. We are unable yet to mention the name of the inventor, or the cost of the machine, but we think it might be sold for less than \$100. does the work well, it will necessarily be adopted, as it fulfills the necessary conditions of cheapness and durability and has long been a desideratum in

bread-making.

A machine for testing car-springs comes next; it A machine for testing car-springs comes next; it appears a good one, and we call especial attention to it, as it is to the neglect of builders in using that sort of machines that the loss of many lives is due. The law should provide for the trying of railroad car-springs, railroad axles and railroad wheels, by efficers properly qualified, as it does now for the testing of boilers, the examining of boats, life-boats and life-preservers; and the sooner the knowledge becomes general that there exist machines for doing it the scoper we shall have a law to the purpose.

it, the scener we shall have a law to the purpose.

We saw visitors going up and down Robinson's spring-stair with much gusto. Each step being a spring, an octogenarian is enabled to go up or down with the clastic motion that characterizes youth. The inventor affirms that it will enable any one to climb up inventor affirms that it will enable any one to climb up with much less fatigue than on an unyielding stair. This is a point that practice alone can settle. A great proportion of the machines exhibited being in the Palace itself, part of the machine gallery is oc-cupied as a store-room. In the part remaining open to the public are the three boilers above mentioned, two apparatus for making gas, a number of heavy punching machines and shears, with pumps, cen-trifugal and others. In the galleries above, carpets, silk, linen, silver and earthen-ware, flowers, fruits and vegetables are placed for exhibition. There is also a comb-cutting machine, for the making of gutta-percha combs, which would be better placed down stairs.

gutta-percha combs, which would be bester pardown stairs.

In the Gallery of Paintings, most of what is hung is trash of the worst sort, and seems to be the remanant of other exhibitions, that nobody has claimed for fesr of being mistaken for the artist. Piled on the floor are several splendid daguerreotypes, and a statuette by Müller of a Down East Yankee whittling, reated on his goods.

The Secretary of the American Institute, Mr. W. B. Leonard, informed us yesterday that the Direct-

B. Leonard, informed us yesterday that the Directors have resolved to admit in the Palace new and useful machines during all the time the Exhibition remains open. They also intend to keep the Palace open as long as possible by a succession of Fairs, the present one being followed by the usual Cattle

Almost everybody attending the Convention at Syracuse was attacked with diarrhosa. One might have attributed the epidemic to the water but for the fact that it attacked some who are not in the habit of drinking that particular fluid! The doctors should investigate the matter and report. [Buffalo Republic.

vestigate the matter and report. (Buffalo Republic.

Judges for the Thind District hold their Convention here to morrow to nominate two candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court. The term of Judges William B. Wright expires this Winter. The vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Watson, and temporarily filed by the appointment of the Hon. Deodatus Wright by the Goversor, is also to be supplied at this election. His term expires in 1861. According to previous arrangement, it is understood that the nomination for the long term is to be given to the Hon. Rufus Peckham, a "Hard," and for the short term to some "Soft," from one of the river counties.

Colorado Wagon Road.—A private letter reached a gentleman in this city yesterday evening, stating that the wagon-road expedition, under the direction of Lieut. Beale, reached Albuquerque, New-Maxico, on the 9th of August last, en route for either Fort Denarce or Zuni- all well. It is expected that Lieut. Beale will follow Whipple's trail pretty closely, at least as far as the detour to the south on the Big Sandee. The Navajoe are said to be troublecome.